

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

Shipping

Steamers.
CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE

 The Co.'s Steamship
S. S. **TAIYU**
W. N. ALLAN, Com'd'r
will be despatched
above on **FRIDAY**, the 20th Instant; at
4 p.m.
The attention of Passengers is directed
to the Superior Accommodation offered by
this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabin
are situated forward of the Engine
Room. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the
Peep. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures
the supply of Fresh Provisions during the
entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is
carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 12, 1898.

OCEAN-STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates)
FOR NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
CHWANG, TIENSIEN, HANKOW, &c.
Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Bellerophon
Capt. GUTHRIE, will
be dispatched as above
FRIDAY, the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 11, 1898.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 1/2 British Barque
Bendavis,
AMHERST, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co
Hongkong, October 21, 1887.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 L.1.1. Amer. Barge
Pensacot.
Eaton, Master, will load
for the above Port, and
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & C
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

Notices to Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. TEVIOT FROM ANTWERP
DURNKIRK, BORDEAUX AND
HAIPHONG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo from alongside the Steamer.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be once landed, and situated at Consignee's expense. All Claims against Steamer must be sent in immediately.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.
 Agents.
 Telephone No. 17, 1886.

HONGKONG, January 10, 1888.
 INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
 COMPANY, LIMITED,
 FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
 SINGAPORE.
 THE Company's Steamship *Tai*
 having arrived from the above Port
 Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
 informed that their Goods are being
 at their risk into the Godowns of the HONG
 KONG AND KWILON WHARF AND GOD-
 DOWNS, at West Point, whence deliv-
 ery may be obtained.
 Cargo remaining undelivered after
 10th Instant will be subject to rent.
 All Claims must be sent in on or before

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 6, 1888.

STEAMSHIP YANGTSE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London
Shanghai, 1888. Agents

Antwerp, ex S.S. *Coru Maya* and *Kom* in connection with the above Steamers, hereby informed that their Goods—the exception of Opium, Treasure Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, upon intimation is received from the Consignee.

before 2 p.m. To-day (Sunday), the
Inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
the Under signed.
Goods remaining unclaimed after 1
DAY, the 10th January, 1888, at Noon
be subject to rent, and landing charges
one cent per packet per diem.
All Claims must be sent in to me
before the 15th January, or they will

at be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected
G. DE CHAMPEAU
Agent.
39 Hongkong, January 2, 1882

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

THIS paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Hong Kong, or Ten Dollars Forty Cents including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing. The projects, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The fold open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, and progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand a Chinese paper, and on the other it is given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOTS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point. Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Laertes*, Captain SALES, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Amoy*, Captain R. KÖHLER, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Hecla*, Captain BATT, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Saghalien*, Commandant HUMBERT, expected here on or about SATURDAY, the 21st instant, will be despatched for the above Ports, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

RIGHT PER CENT. DOLLAR LOAN OF 1885.

THIRD AND FINAL DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in conformity with the provisions contained in the Agreement for this Loan, the BONDS of the THIRD and FINAL DRAWING, and INTEREST thereon, are DUE and PAYABLE at the Offices of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, in Hongkong, on the 18th day of January, 1888.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Agents for the Loan, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1887.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of the BORNEO Co., Ltd., 15, Canine Road, on

SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Drawing Room:—CROTONNE-COVERED WALNUT CHAIRS and CORNERS, TABLES, CHIFFONIER, MARBLE-TOPPED MIRROR, ORIENTAL TABLES, CURTAINS, ENGRAVINGS, ORIENTAL FENDERS, CARPET, &c.

Dining Room:—MOROCCO-COVERED MARBLE CHAIRS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WIREWORK, GLASS-PLATED GLASS and CHOCOLATE WARE, &c.

Bedroom:—MOROCCO-COVERED OAK WARDROBE with MIRROR FRONT, OAK CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLES, WARDROBE, INOY and BRASS BEDSTEPS, CROCKED GLASS, &c.

Billiard Room:—BILLIARD TABLE, by LAMAS & Co., BALLS, CUE-BOX and CUES, BENCHES, BILLIARD LAMP, &c.

Also, A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, by B. H. LUMANN.

Terms of Sale.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 14, 1888.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers on any of the following vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALLIE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J. Phillips.—Wolter & Co.

JOHN D. BREWER, Amer. barque, Capt. W. L. Josselyn.—Russell & Co.

MANUEL, Spanish barque, Capt. Estival.—Remedios & Co.

TARAPACA, British barque, Captain J. E. McArthur.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 14, 1888:—

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,779 Tons, Dwyer, London October 26, and Singapore January 6, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Laertes, British steamer, 1,311 T. R. F. Sale, Shanghai January 7, Foochow 11, Amoy 12, and Swatow 13, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

January 11:—

Triton, for Saigon.

Kwong Kap, Chinese cruiser, for Whampoa.

OCEAN (R.F.).

Laertes, for Singapore and London.

Per Titian, for Amoy and Shanghai.

Per China, for Swatow & Bangkok.

Sea Swallow, for Mantung.

Acta, for Hainan and Pakhoi.

Perfor, for Haiphong.

Italian, for Coast Ports.

Carmarthenshire, for Foochow.

Soochow, for Hainan and Pakhoi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Carmarthenshire, from London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Denney and 2 children, Mrs. Sineola and child, Messrs Robinson and Palmer, and 160 Chinese.

Per Laertes, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs A. B. Heath and M. Heath, and 15 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

TO DEPART.

Per Laertes, for Singapore, 791 Chinese.

Per Titian, for Amoy, 1 European, and 70 Chinese.

Per China, for Swatow, 120 Chinese.

Per Sea Swallow, for Mantung, 2 Chinese.

Per Perfor, for Haiphong, 30 Chinese.

Per Italian, for Swatow, 2 Europeans, and 160 Chinese.

Per Carmarthenshire, for Foochow, 8 Chinese.

Per Soochow, for Hainan, 7 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Laertes* reports: Had fresh winds and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS & LONDON.—

For Laertes, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

For Hainan & PAKHOI.—

For Acta, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

For Perfor, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

For SAIGON.—

For Perfor, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

For Perfor, at 9.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

For NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.—

For Perfor, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Djinnah* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Mauritius; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, India, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of departure:—

1 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.

2 p.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and pattern cases.

3 p.m.—Mail closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

3.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes

3.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure:—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure:—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter and pattern cases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Bombay, via Straits:—

Bombay, via Straits:—

Bombay, via Straits:—

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet City of Peking will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—

The German Contract Packet *Neckar* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and various tries beyond, via Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, &c., &c.

The hours observed in closing the Mails, &c., will be the same as in the case of the British Packet.

Correspondence should be marked PER GERMAN MAIL, or with the name of the Packet.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY 13.—AT 4 P.M.

Station. Direction. Force. Wind. Weather. Barometer.

Wanchow. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Tokio. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Nagasaki. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Shanghai. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Amoy. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Hongkong. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Haiphong. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Batavia. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Bombay. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Calcutta. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Aden. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Malta. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Gibraltar. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

London. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Paris. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Berlin. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Rome. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Naples. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Milan. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Venice. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Genoa. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Lyon. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Marseilles. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Nice. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Montpellier. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Toulouse. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Bordeaux. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Liverpool. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Manchester. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Birmingham. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Edinburgh. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Glasgow. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Cardiff. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Belfast. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

London. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

Paris. 30.22. 8. N. 4. b.

A firm in Shanghai who received an order to buy long since from the "Louis, Far" in Egypt, to whose attempted swindles reference has been made more than once, took the precaution to write to the Crédit Lyonnais at Alexandria for information, before sending the consignment asked for, and the Crédit Lyonnais, who had just received from 'Dennis & Co.' The Crédit Lyonnais—whose letter has been kindly given us—write to say that 'Dennis & Co.' is a fancy name, the proprietor of it being one C. Constantinopolis, who is a member of the Crédit Lyonnais, and who have been driven out of Europe, and are now using Egypt as a base from which to exploit the Far East. They succeeded in getting a consignment from a firm at Pondicherry, who of course were never paid. Those robberies of breadstuffs from Egypt by the Crédit Lyonnais and another bank, and many of them, including Dennis & Co., have already fled the country; meanwhile the Bank keeps the draft in order to use it against the drawer, one Zaccasman, 'in the event of his refusing to pay for it, for there is no money to be got out of him.'

N. C. Dawb N.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That the Sanitary Authorities appear to be now doing their utmost to deal with the Small-pox outbreak, and there is no apparent cause for alarm.
That at the same time it is at all times well to adopt precautions, and 'How's your poor arm?' therefore now becomes a most appropriate mode of salutation.
That the season is being varied by 'Vaccination Parties,' and much amusement is being extracted from the arm-scratching developments of the simple operation.
That, although it is pleasing to observe how extensively the Chinese have availed themselves of the safeguard of vaccination, it is to be regretted that so little progress has been made in teaching the natives other laws of prudence.
That I sometimes entertain grave doubts whether the Government or the Sanitary Authorities take sufficient pains to impress upon the Chinese the necessity for doing certain things.
That the native newspapers must do something towards communicating to the Chinese community the intentions of the Government, but the good effected by proclamations is perhaps less apparent.
That, remembering as I do the eagerness which was wont to be shown by provincial townfolk to hear what the Town Drummer or the Bell-man and Street-crier had to announce, I sometimes think that a similar expedient would answer well here, so far as the lower classes are concerned.
That such an official might seem ludicrous enough perhaps, and so he did at Home in the good old days, but he served his purpose well, and so might the Public Crier in the streets and lanes of Taiping-shan.
That although it has been admitted that the Sanitary Board ought to sit in public, the antiquated 'extracts' are as yet all that come before the Public eye, and the professed desire for publicity on the part of the Government suffers thereby.
That people are asking whether the Governor or the Chairman of the Board is responsible for such inaction.
That the opening of the Legislative Council was effected by His Excellency without the aids of that 'poth and circumstance' of display, so dear to the heart of Sir George Bowen.
That the contemptible farce of a laudatory Address has happily dropped out of the programme, and the only remarks made referred to when and how practical work could best be done.
That this feature of business-like activity, instead of the bandying of nauseating compliments, will be welcomed by every resident.
That the list of Ordinances is formidable, but more so in appearance than in reality, as many are merely formal embodiments of the Law Revision Committee's labours.
That the Surveyor General has acted often enough upon the authority he already possesses touching verandahs, but probably the law has to be rendered more clear.
That the measure for Tree Preservation aims at a most desirable object, and will do good, if its provisions are properly carried out.
That a multiplicity of Ordinances is not sufficient to secure good government: the laws and regulations must be enforced, and a long list could be prepared of those which are now a dead letter.
That I am inclined to think that the Government will overshoot the mark in the Ordinances for the Registration of Imports and Exports.
That the object is to obtain statistics of trade, not to give power to a Government official to fool with people's merchandise in craft.
That I rather doubt the accuracy of the statement made by your morning contemporary, that this bill 'is viewed in a favourable light by the mercantile community,' although perhaps few owners or agents will object to give manifests and invoices.
That to call upon importers and exporters to supply over again the same information given in such manifests and invoices seems unnecessary.
That the same fault appears in nearly every Ordinance drafted in this Colony, especially those affecting mercantile affairs,—viz., a desire to go beyond the needs of the case and concentrate powers in the hands of Government officials.
That the Chamber of Commerce, as was done in Singapore, will have to 'sit' upon this Bill, and put it into shape.
That the Chamber will also have to move again in the matter of our Mail contracts, as the exigencies of the new contract threaten to upset fixed hours and fixed days of departure.
That the removal of the rock near the Ma-oao Steamboat Company's Wharf should have been accomplished years ago, and it is to be hoped the Wanchai Rocks will be the next to go.
That if the ocean race for the Douglas Challenge Cup had produced nothing else but the pleasant sensation of seeing bracketed together the names of Mr Montague Beart and Mr W. H. Forbes—the one a youthful but evidently buoyant yachtsman, the other a careful, enthusiastic, and persevering old Commodore in yachting matters—the eighty-five-mile spin has not been barren of results.
That it is refreshing to see how the salt sea air brings a young man out, so that, after suppressing any natural modesty,

is thus enabled successfully to air his opinions and assert his rights.

That it does not, of course, appear quite clear what those rights are; but I was immensely pleased to see how readily that old Salt retorted to his young rival. If you are not sufficiently liked already, I am at your service again.

That this little teapot armor may help to revive the drooping interest in yachting, if it accomplishes nothing else.

That I have heard some wonderful stories about the progress of the Chinese Customs of Kowloong towards an annexation of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

That the genial Commissioner of Customs has created so favourable an impression upon the Governor here, and upon several members of the Executive, that an amalgamation of the two Services, for the benefit of the revenue of His Celestial Majesty, has been seriously mentioned.

That no more Pic-nics or Firing parties, clerical or otherwise, are to be permitted to Tai-mo-Shan, Malacca, or elsewhere, unless the picnickers first 'salaam' to the Customs.

That these and other wild inventions are flying around like fire-crackers on a Chinese New Year's Day, and that apparently some hidden influence is at work to produce such terrible aberrations of intellect.

That the inviolability of the sacredness of British soil—which I see you and your morning contemporary both uphold, though from different standpoints—is, I verily believe, in good hands when in charge of Governor Des Voeux and his Council.

That the Legislative Council does not sit with closed doors, and that any misguided resident who supposes that the restrictions now hinted at are anything but jokes or can become realities while that Council exists, may, at once 'hand in his paper' as a sane man.

That Dr Dobrock's last report may be scientific and valuable in an eminent degree, but I doubt if it will be appreciated by the plain, practical seaman.

That if the worthy Doctor will only drop the personal pronoun—it is but a small affair anyway—and condense his knowledge and observations into a few short and practical rules supplementing what seamen already know through the text books, he will not have lived in vain.

That if the Government are content to continue paying for the printing of elaborate tables, which may be as milk and honey to scientific men, but to them only, then the community must set that portion of their taxes against the high privilege of benefiting science and perhaps unkind at large.

That at the same time the object of founding the Hongkong Observatory was to extend our knowledge of tropical storms, so that our ships and our property might be made more safe.

That, in short, Jupiter's Satellites and the other Celestial progenies were not in the contract.

That I notice a calf is wanted by the Government, to make itself generally useful to the community.

That we have got plenty of a certain kind in the community.

BROWNIE.

DRUMMING AWAY SMALL-POX.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN CANTON.

The following from the pages of a recent *Kwoon Po* is a contribution to the world's literature on this subject:—

'Small-pox is due to causes partly internal and partly external to the suffering victim. The present season, being the driest of the whole year, is peculiarly trying to health. Some of the conditions attendant on a dry atmosphere have an all-powerful effect in bringing on mankind diseases, especially small-pox. As already stated in these columns, small-pox has been raging at Kowloon in the district of San Ul. At the present time it is very prevalent in Canton and Fatsah. Sad to relate, children in great numbers are seized with the malady and deaths are frequent. This last circumstance has induced a certain benevolent and philanthropic gentleman to write us information of the following remedy: "In a case of small-pox do not call in a doctor or resort to drugs. For the incompetent among doctors are more in number than the competent, and there is danger that the treatment administered will rather kill than cure. Refrain therefore from sacrificing life to the ignorance of Quacks. The true remedy is to beat a drum in the presence of the patient. No matter what kind of drum. Several varieties have been tried, and always with the best results." No sooner did this prescription reach us than we determined to test its efficacy. One of our friends had a child afflicted with small-pox. The child had been under the influence of the disease several days. It could take no food worth speaking of, and moreover the marks on the skin, instead of coming out as they should do when the disease takes a favorable turn, were beginning to disappear. A fatal sign!

'We acted on the advice sent us and proceeded to beat a drum at the child's bedside. The results were marvellous. The poek-marks forthwith began to show, the child's appetite returned, and as the drum-beating was repeated from day to day, recovery was rapid, and finally became complete.

'The advice contained in the letter above quoted is not yet all given. There is one important addition to be made. If the pa-

The *Kwong Po* paragraphist considers the rationale of this magical cure to be somewhat difficult of explanation. Still he is not one of those who can not render a reason. Far from it. He can render two. Writing in the language, if not in the spirit of a modern philosopher, he affirms that it is in strict accord with the laws of nature as we know them, that the music of the drum should charm away small-pox. To appreciate fully the force of the argument requires some little knowledge of etymology. That ancient Chinese dictionary, the *Shih Man*, renders the character 鼓 Ku 'a drum,' and to beat a drum' by the word 郭 Kwok, which stands for one layer of skin the outside layer. The reference is said to be to the music of spring. When the renovating influence of nature are at work, Nature 'thrusts out' and 'casts off' her old skin, and the face of the Earth is renewed. The character 郭 means the act of thrusting out or casting off, as is done in the vulgar vernacular sense, when nature's drum beats and her face changes. If this ultra-philosophical hypothesis is deemed incorrect there is another which peradventure may be sufficient to account for the facts. 'Evil spirits cause diseases. They do their evil work best in a dry atmosphere such as we now live in. In fact the present condition of the weather is eminently suited to small-pox evils. They positively revel in it, and nothing serves to drive them away like the beating of a drum.'

The concluding sentence speaks well for the writer's modesty. 'We do not,' he says, 'pride ourselves on the possession of superior knowledge, if any one has a better explanation to advance, we shall be glad to hear of it.' For our own part we are satisfied simply to publish the fact that beating a drum will cure small-pox."

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT KOWLOON.

The shooting competition between seven Members of the Hongkong Rifle Association and seven Officers of the Northamptonshire Regiment, this afternoon, took place under somewhat unfavourable conditions, the wind being too high to admit of very good scoring. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards, ten shots at each. From the commandment the officers scored better than the Rifle Association team, although the latter were making what, under the conditions, was fairly good scoring. Being fifty behind after the firing at the 200-yard range, the competition between the two first ranges was completed the chance of the civilians making up upon their opponents was exceedingly small, and as matters turned out they only fell further behind, the military marksmen finishing with 83 points ahead of them. Major Ellis was Captain of the Military team, and Mr H. J. H. Tripp, I.K.V., Captained the Rifle Association team. The following are the detailed scores:—

OFFICERS OF THE 58TH—200 YARDS.	
Major Ellis.....	5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—45
Gen. Gordon.....	2 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 4—37
Major Churchill.....	3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—39
Lieut. Metcalf.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—41
Lieut. Smith.....	4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—45
Lieut. Lloyd.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4—44
Lieut. Pritchard.....	2 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—43
Capt. Collinson.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—43
Total.....300	
RIFLE ASSOCIATION—200 YARDS.	
Major Tripp.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—39
Gen. Gordon.....	2 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 4—37
Mr Woodin.....	3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—41
Mr Wood.....	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—41
Mr Murray.....	4 3 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—43
Mr Andrew.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—43
Dr Thompson.....	5 3 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4—40
Total.....287	
OFFICERS OF THE 53TH—400 YARDS.	
Major Ellis.....	4 5 5 5 2 5 5 5 5 4—45
Gen. Gordon.....	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—46
Major Churchill.....	4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—46
Lieut. Metcalf.....	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—46
Lieut. Smith.....	2 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—45
Lieut. Lloyd.....	4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—45
Lieut. Pritchard.....	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—45
Capt. Collinson.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—48
Total.....310	
RIFLE ASSOCIATION—400 YARDS.	
Major Tripp.....	0 5 2 5 5 4 5 2 2 5—35
Gen. Gordon.....	3 3 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 4—43
Mr Woodin.....	5 5 3 3 4 4 5 5 4 4—41
Mr Wood.....	4 5 5 3 3 2 5 2 5 3—36
Mr Murray.....	3 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 5 4—42
Mr Andrew.....	2 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 4—42
Dr Thompson.....	3 4 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 4—40
Total.....279	
OFFICERS OF THE 53TH—500 YARDS.	
Major Ellis.....	3 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 2—36
Gen. Gordon.....	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—42
Major Churchill.....	4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—42
Lieut. Metcalf.....	3 0 8 5 5 4 2 3 4 3—44
Lieut. Pritchard.....	6 2 5 5 2 2 3 3 2 3—28
Lieut. Lloyd.....	3 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4—42
Lieut. Smith.....	3 2 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—42
Capt. Collinson.....	4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—44
Total.....260	
RIFLE ASSOCIATION—500 YARDS.	
Major Tripp.....	2 0 5 4 3 0 0 2 3 4—23
Gen. Gordon.....	3 3 3 3 2 2 5 2 4 0—29
Mr Woodin.....	2 3 3 3 2 4 5 5 5 3—36
Mr Wood.....	4 5 2 5 4 3 2 2 2 3—32
Mr Murray.....	4 2 5 5 3 4 5 4 4 3—35
Mr Andrew.....	5 4 3 3 5 4 4 4 4 3—43
Dr Thompson.....	4 4 3 3 5 4 5 5 4 2—41
Total.....236	

Aggregates—Officers of the 58th Regiment—885; Rifle Association—802.

GRAND TOTALS.				
200	400	500	yards.	yards.
Major Ellis.....	45	45	36	123
Major Churchill.....	46	42	123	
Lieut. Pritchard.....	43	48	34	123
Lieut. Metcalf.....	41	39	28	123
Lieut. Lloyd.....	44	44	42	124
Lieut. Smith.....	45	45	45	123
Capt. Collinson.....	43	42	44	123
Total.....885				
Major Tripp.....	39	35	23	97
Gen. Gordon.....	7	43	29	109
Mr Woodin.....	41	43	35	124
Mr Wood.....	4	30	43	110
Mr Murray.....	41	40	40	121
Mr Andrew.....	41	40	40	121
Dr Thompson.....	40	40	40	121
Total.....802				

A match was played on the Cricket Ground this afternoon between teams representing members over 30 and members under 30 respectively. The former scored a easy victory. The following are the scores:—

OVERS 1st-10th INNINGS.		Total.
M. D. Graham, c. Bubb, b. Leach,.....	0	0
A. de Saulan, c. Smythies, b. Leach,.....	0	0
C. Collins, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	0	0
R. A. Hickley, c. Travers, b. Leach,.....	0	0
H. E. Harris, b. Johnston,.....	0	0
F. Vernon, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	0	0
C. H. Bartlett, b. Johnston,.....	0	0
H. C. Blackall, not out,.....	8	8
H. C. Blackall, b. Leach,.....	0	0
J. M. Martin, c. Coxon, b. Leach,.....	4	4
Extras,.....	6	6
Total,.....	18	18

OVER 20-30th INNINGS.		Total.
Major Johnston, R.R., c. Collins, b. Graham,.....	68	68
A. K. Travers, b. Stanley,.....	0	0
H. E. Harris, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	17	17
J. C. Johnston, b. Stanley,.....	38	38
J. J. Leach, c. Collins, b. Stanley,.....	5	5
F. Vernon, c. Harris, b. Johnston,.....	1	1
J. Bartlett, b. Stanley,.....	0	0
C. H. Bartlett, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	17	17
Capt. Ramsey, R.N., b. Graham,.....	35	35
L. L. Syme, b. Graham,.....	0	0
Capt. Ramsey, R.N., not out,.....	15	15
Extras,.....	15	15
Total,.....	181	181

OVER 1st-20th INNINGS.		Total.
M. D. Graham, c. Travers, b. Johnston,.....	17	17
C. Collins, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	1	1
A. de Saulan, c. Coxon, b. Johnston,.....	5	5
C. Collins, c. Travers, b. Johnston,.....	1	1
R. A. Hickley, c. Travers, b. Johnston,.....	1	1
T. S. Stanley, b. Johnston,.....	29	29
C. H. Bartlett, c. Travers, b. Johnston,.....	29	29
C. H. Bartlett, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	9	9
H. C. Blackall, not out,.....	20	20
H. E. Harris, c. Johnston, b. Leach,.....	0	0
H. C. Blackall, b. Leach,.....	0	0
Extras,.....	0	0
Total,.....	83	83

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PROTECTORATE OF CHINESE.

The Bill entitled the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888, which was read a first time in the Legislative Council yesterday, consolidates and amends the various Ordinances that already exist on this subject. The Law Commissioners, who drafted the Bill, recommend, however, the repeal of the following important section:—

(IV. (Sec. 4 of Ord. 8 of 1888). The Registrar General is, by virtue of his office, for the execution of this Ordinance, and not otherwise, the Protector of Chinese inhabitants within this Colony, and as such is bounden to use his best endeavours to prevent the commission of crime, and, if committed, to discover and apprehend the parties guilty thereof, and generally to watch over and protect the said Chinese inhabitants; and for the purposes aforesaid he may, at any time, at any place, and at any reasonable time or times, as he shall find meet, any building or place within this Colony, or vessel or boat afloat within the waters of the same or adjacent thereto, if such building, vessel or boat shall then have any Chinaman within or on board of the same.' They also recommend the repeal of the section requiring a householder not residing in the Colony to enter into a bond of \$500 to observe the provisions of the Ordinance and to appoint an agent for every Chinese in respect of which he is a householder; likewise the repeal of the section giving power to recover fines by suit or summary warrant, directed from any magistrate, in respect of violating the Ordinances as to gambling and the sale of intoxicating liquors.

They also suggest the repeal of the section empowering an officer to recover out of rents and profits of houses any fine imposed under this Ordinance (the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance).

THE LOCAL DELIVERY OF CIRCULARS &c.

The following Government Notification appears in the *Government Gazette* of this date:—

The following rules for the local delivery at reduced rates of postage of Circulars &c., have been made by the Governor in Council under Sections 8 and 10 of *The Post Office Ordinance No. 1* of 1867.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Hongkong, 14th January, 1888.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of the Colony, if the weight be not less than ten of uniform size and weight, may be sent to the Post Office untamped, the postage, at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with non-box-holders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.
2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be stamped two cents each in stamps as herebefore.
3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &c., must be of 4 and 4½ inches each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.
4. Envelopes containing patterns, &c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.
5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, no such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses, the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.
6. It must be understood the above-mentioned classes of correspondence will invariably be delivered at places of business unless special arrangement is made for delivery at private houses. Such arrangements can only be made subject to the general work of the Post Office.

General Post Office,
 Hongkong, January 12th, 1888.

THE PRESERVATION OF COPIES OF BOOKS.

The following are the principal provisions of this Ordinance:—

Three printed or lithographed copies of the whole of every book which shall be printed or lithographed in this Colony after this Ordinance shall come into force, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the manner as the copies of the same shall be produced, and also of any second or subsequent edition which shall be so produced, with any additions or alterations whether the same shall be in letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto and whether the first edition of such book shall be printed or published before or after this Ordinance shall come into force, shall, within one calendar month after the day in which any such books shall first be delivered out of the press, and notwithstanding

agreement (the books be purchased) shall be made by the Executive Council, or, if the books be not purchased, be delivered free of any charge, and of no demand whatsoever by the printer, bound, sewed, or stitched together, and upon the best paper on which the same shall be printed or lithographed, at such price as may be determined by the Executive Council, and by such Officer as the Governor shall, by notification in the Government Gazette, from time to time direct. The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply the said Officer with all maps, prints, and engravings, and with such other materials, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

Such Officer shall thoroughly give a receipt in writing for the copies so received.

One of such copies shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and another copy shall be disposed of as the Governor may direct. The Executive Council shall from time to time, by general or special order, direct, and the remaining copy shall, after a memorandum containing particulars respecting the books shall have been registered, be deposited in the public library, or be otherwise disposed of, as the Governor shall from time to time determine.

THE CATHEDRAL ORDINANCE, 1888.

The following are the principal provisions of the Cathedral Ordinance, 1888, read at the first time in the Legislative Council yesterday:—

1. The Trustees of Saint John's Cathedral Church at Victoria in this Colony under Ordinance No. 2 of 1847 and No. 3 of 1850, and their successors from time to time to be approved and selected by this Ordinance shall be a body corporate by the name of the Trustees of Saint John's Cathedral Church at Hongkong, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to purchase, hold, take and enjoy to themselves and their successors all houses, buildings, and lands which they may require for the purposes of the said Cathedral Church, and shall sue and may sue and be sued in their corporate name in all Courts.

2. The corporation is created for the purpose of maintaining the said Church for the religious worship according to the rites and usages of the Church of England.

3. The said Church and the land thereunto belonging, the boundaries of which are set out in the Schedule to this Ordinance, are hereby vested in the said Corporation, subject to a right of way over the public road running through the said land for the purposes of the same, prepared by the Surveyor General, dated the day of 1888, and sealed with the seal of the Colony which shall be kept at the Land Office.

[Then follow regulations with regard to the Trustees and the management of the Church.]

The following are the chief regulations for the management of the church:—

14. The Trustees may call a General Meeting of the vestry-holders at any time, and shall call such a meeting at least fourteen days after receiving any requisition in writing to the effect signed by not less than twenty vestry-holders.

15. The allotment of sittings in the Church in force at the time of coming into operation of this Ordinance shall be a permanent one, and the same shall be altered under the provisions of this Ordinance. And such alterations for the purpose of the said Ordinance shall be subject to the following restrictions of sitting, namely:—

(1.) One third part of the whole number of the sittings in the Church for the use of the poorer classes of the community.

(2.) Such sittings for the Governor of the Colony, the Colonial Chaplain and his family, the Officer Commanding the troops, and Officers of the Garrison as the Trustees shall think sufficient and may be able to provide.

16. The Trustees shall make arrangements for placing the said Church at the disposal of any Military Chaplain for services on such hours as may not interfere with the usual and ordinary services of the Church.

NAPOLEON'S FORTUNE.

THE MYSTERY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE AND HIS FABULOUS WEALTH.

One of the most remarkable historical incidents of this century was the disappearance of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of France. In 1810 he was far and away the richest individual in the world. He came to the top of the Italian campaign ending in 1800 with \$4,000,000, according to his own account. This he maintained was his private property. Taking the statements he made to his friends and others at St. Helena, and the fact of his hidden away when he left France that last time, they are left France that last time they are a colossal sum of \$40,000,000, or 200,000,000 francs! This would make him very much the wealthiest man in the world, for that sum is equal in influence to \$200,000,000 now. No sovereign of his time could begin to approach him in personal fortune. Marshal Bugeaud, the hero of Imperial Marshals (who died in November, 1871, after a year before the great antagonist, the Duke of Wellington), took a venerable French officer, who repeated it to the writer, (that when the Emperor went to Elba he had 60,000,000 francs covered up in Paris alone.

Of the \$12,000,000 hard cash paid over to him by the Emperor in 1801, this Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul in 1801, was a miser—no very general, you may be told, however—that 7,500,000 francs of the sum as never accounted for in vouchers. This might easily have been, Napoleon was then thirty-eight; Consul for life. He could do just what he chose, and nobody dared call him to account.

It is not very difficult to hide money in large sums, too, so it cannot be found, he made search over so careful. Ferdinand had some millions thus covered up, and no human being has ever yet found a secret to the stolen treasure. It was said to be stored by many people, too, that he had hidden in Philadelphia, had a room in his hands belonging to him, which he would have handed over to him, and he succeeded in getting away to the United States after Waterloo, as he tried to do. Louis XVIII, through his Minister Finance, did all in his power to discover the hidden treasure, but those who knew the Emperor would tell their probably took it to himself when the Emperor died in 1821. That it is a very interesting and romantic story, the disappearance absolutely of the greatest fortune in the world's history up to that time, leaving not a trace behind.—*Washington Herald.*

Is Ferdinand of Bulgaria really wishes to resign his throne? He succeeds he should engage himself for a short season.—*New York News.*

Evans if a boy is always whistling "I want to be an angel," it is just because he is the poorest person on the top shelf.—*Times-Sifting.*

I am rich; who says me nay!
I have brook't each such day,
Water from the Mountain still,
Woman's lip to kiss at will,
Russet garb, and vouch of moss,
Treasures free from rot or loss—
Why should not my life be gay!
I am rich; who says me nay!

I am rich; who says me nay!
Friends have I in long array—
Sun, and rain, and cloud, and dew,
Fields of green and sward of blue;
Pictures drawn by nature's hand;
Books the soul may understand,
And a life-long holiday—
I am rich; who says me nay!

I am rich; who says me nay!
When have I to cry, pray!
Crown encumber'd king! or sage
Fling o'er the midnight page!
Midst starg'd with his gold!
Better far, a thousand fold,
To Bohemia than Cathay!
I am rich; who says me nay!

ENVOI.
Princes, thy beauty I decline!
Equal with me this rustic wine!
Quaff thou! and I to-day
I am rich; who says me nay!

— W. F. Johnson, in N. Y. Tribune.

BYGONES.

CHARLES MACRAY, in Temple Bar.
You doubt and fears that once we knew,
You bitter words of anger born;
You thoughts unkind, and deeds untrue,
You feelings of mistrust and scorn;
Against your memory we rebel—
We have outlived your foolish day—
No longer in our hearts you dwell—
Bygones! Bygones! pass away!

But oh, ye joyous smiles and tears,
Endearments fond, and pleasures past,
Ye hopes of life's first budding years,
Ye loves that seemed too true to last;—
Ye charities and words of peace,
Affection's sunshine after rain;—
Oh never let your blessings cease!
Bygones! Bygones! come again!

THERE is a girl in Omaha with hair so red
As a black horse has been known to turn
black on seeing her,—*Omaha Herald*.

'Yes,' remarked old Grosvell, 'cleanliness may be next to godliness, but Chinese cleanliness is about as near devilishness as anything I know of.'—*Lowell Citizen*.

This steamer which took Jay Gould over the ocean encountered a severe hurricane. It is a great man. He can raise the wind water on the ocean as well as on the land, *Boston Transcript*.

COME to America, M'sieu Veelsong, Leave
their-in-her-lieu Grevy to straighten out the
angle in your affairs if he can, and come to
us, enlightened, incorruptible America,
and the highest the Chinese honors await
you, and questions asked.—*Eastern paper*.

LASON LEADER—Bill Gains was nominated
by the Labor party last night. An American
electrician—So I heard. L. L.—You'll sup-
port him, won't you? A. M.—No; if I saw
the necessary that I should support him. L. L.
Why ain't it? A. M.—His wife does
not.—*Tid-Bits*.

The latest novelty in advertising is that
adopted by Messrs. Turberville, Smith,
and Co., of Sydney, who have hit
upon the ingenious idea of inserting their
name in large letters upon a balloon
about 150ft. in circumference, and which
contains some 4000 cubic feet of gas. The
balloon is allowed to ascend to a height of
200ft., at which altitude it is held captive by
ropes. Of course, so conspicuous an object
attracts general attention, and, doubtless,
will answer the purpose aimed at.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced
in the *Paris Express*, of a valuable remedy
for nervous debility, physical exhaustion,
and premature decay. The discovery was
made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it
saved him from a miserable existence and a
early grave. We learn that the Rev.
Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions,
doubtless Square, London, W.C., will
dispense the prescription, free of charge, on
receipt of a self addressed stamped envel-
ope.

Quotations

HONGKONG, January 14.

PIU—New Patna, cash, 475/80
" O. d. " cash, —
" New Benares, cash, 475/80
" Old " cash, —
" New Malwa, cash, 525
" Allowance, Teils, None
" Old Malwa, cash, 540/00
" Allowance, Teils, 4/22
" Persian, O. d. cash 600/830
" Allowance, Teils, 4/22
" Persian, Paper tied 640/70
" Allowance, Teils, None

Exchange.

HONGKONG, January 14.

in London—
Bank, Wire, ... 3/13
" On demand, ... 3/14
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/15
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/16
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/17
" Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/21
in Paris—
On demand, ... 3.93
" Credit, 4 months' sight, ... 4.03
in New York—
On demand, ... 76
" Credit, 60 days' sight, ... 77 1/2
in Bombay—
Wire, ... 220 1/2
On demand, ... 221
in Calcutta—
Wire, ... 204
On demand, ... 204 1/2
in Shanghai—
On demand, ... 72
" 30 days' sight, ... 72 1/2
" 60 days' sight, ... 73 1/2
" 90 days' sight, ... 74 1/2
" 120 days' sight, ... 75 1/2
" 150 days' sight, ... 76 1/2
" 180 days' sight, ... 77 1/2
" 210 days' sight, ... 78 1/2
" 240 days' sight, ... 79 1/2
" 270 days' sight, ... 80 1/2
" 300 days' sight, ... 81 1/2
" 330 days' sight, ... 82 1/2
" 360 days' sight, ... 83 1/2
" 390 days' sight, ... 84 1/2
" 420 days' sight, ... 85 1/2
" 450 days' sight, ... 86 1/2
" 480 days' sight, ... 87 1/2
" 510 days' sight, ... 88 1/2
" 540 days' sight, ... 89 1/2
" 570 days' sight, ... 90 1/2
" 600 days' sight, ... 91 1/2
" 630 days' sight, ... 92 1/2
" 660 days' sight, ... 93 1/2
" 690 days' sight, ... 94 1/2
" 720 days' sight, ... 95 1/2
" 750 days' sight, ... 96 1/2
" 780 days' sight, ... 97 1/2
" 810 days' sight, ... 98 1/2
" 840 days' sight, ... 99 1/2
" 870 days' sight, ... 100 1/2
" 900 days' sight, ... 101 1/2
" 930 days' sight, ... 102 1/2
" 960 days' sight, ... 103 1/2
" 990 days' sight, ... 104 1/2
" 1020 days' sight, ... 105 1/2
" 1050 days' sight, ... 106 1/2
" 1080 days' sight, ... 107 1/2
" 1110 days' sight, ... 108 1/2
" 1140 days' sight, ... 109 1/2
" 1170 days' sight, ... 110 1/2
" 1200 days' sight, ... 111 1/2
" 1230 days' sight, ... 112 1/2
" 1260 days' sight, ... 113 1/2
" 1290 days' sight, ... 114 1/2
" 1320 days' sight, ... 115 1/2
" 1350 days' sight, ... 116 1/2
" 1380 days' sight, ... 117 1/2
" 1410 days' sight, ... 118 1/2
" 1440 days' sight, ... 119 1/2
" 1470 days' sight, ... 120 1/2
" 1500 days' sight, ... 121 1/2
" 1530 days' sight, ... 122 1/2
" 1560 days' sight, ... 123 1/2
" 1590 days' sight, ... 124 1/2
" 1620 days' sight, ... 125 1/2
" 1650 days' sight, ... 126 1/2
" 1680 days' sight, ... 127 1/2
" 1710 days' sight, ... 128 1/2
" 1740 days' sight, ... 129 1/2
" 1770 days' sight, ... 130 1/2
" 1800 days' sight, ... 131 1/2
" 1830 days' sight, ... 132 1/2
" 1860 days' sight, ... 133 1/2
" 1890 days' sight, ... 134 1/2
" 1920 days' sight, ... 135 1/2
" 1950 days' sight, ... 136 1/2
" 1980 days' sight, ... 137 1/2
" 2010 days' sight, ... 138 1/2
" 2040 days' sight, ... 139 1/2
" 2070 days' sight, ... 140 1/2
" 2100 days' sight, ... 141 1/2
" 2130 days' sight, ... 142 1/2
" 2160 days' sight, ... 143 1/2
" 2190 days' sight, ... 144 1/2
" 2220 days' sight, ... 145 1/2
" 2250 days' sight, ... 146 1/2
" 2280 days' sight, ... 147 1/2
" 2310 days' sight, ... 148 1/2
" 2340 days' sight, ... 149 1/2
" 2370 days' sight, ... 150 1/2
" 2400 days' sight, ... 151 1/2
" 2430 days' sight, ... 152 1/2
" 2460 days' sight, ... 153 1/2
" 2490 days' sight, ... 154 1/2
" 2520 days' sight, ... 155 1/2
" 2550 days' sight, ... 156 1/2
" 2580 days' sight, ... 157 1/2
" 2610 days' sight, ... 158 1/2
" 2640 days' sight, ... 159 1/2
" 2670 days' sight, ... 160 1/2
" 2700 days' sight, ... 161 1/2
" 2730 days' sight, ... 162 1/2
" 2760 days' sight, ... 163 1/2
" 2790 days' sight, ... 164 1/2
" 2820 days' sight, ... 165 1/2
" 2850 days' sight, ... 166 1/2
" 2880 days' sight, ... 167 1/2
" 2910 days' sight, ... 168 1/2
" 2940 days' sight, ... 169 1/2
" 2970 days' sight, ... 170 1/2
" 3000 days' sight, ... 171 1/2
" 3030 days' sight, ... 172 1/2
" 3060 days' sight, ... 173 1/2
" 3090 days' sight, ... 174 1/2
" 3120 days' sight, ... 175 1/2
" 3150 days' sight, ... 176 1/2
" 3180 days' sight, ... 177 1/2
" 3210 days' sight, ... 178 1/2
" 3240 days' sight, ... 179 1/2
" 3270 days' sight, ... 180 1/2
" 3300 days' sight, ... 181 1/2
" 3330 days' sight, ... 182 1/2
" 3360 days' sight, ... 183 1/2
" 3390 days' sight, ... 184 1/2
" 3420 days' sight, ... 185 1/2
" 3450 days' sight, ... 186 1/2
" 3480 days' sight, ... 187 1/2
" 3510 days' sight, ... 188 1/2
" 3540 days' sight, ... 189 1/2
" 3570 days' sight, ... 190 1/2
" 3600 days' sight, ... 191 1/2
" 3630 days' sight, ... 192 1/2
" 3660 days' sight, ... 193 1/2
" 3690 days' sight, ... 194 1/2
" 3720 days' sight, ... 195 1/2
" 3

